HCL

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HCL

User Manual

Notebook PC
User's Guide

NB-MINT

TRADEMARKS :

All brand and product names are trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies.

NOTE :

Specifications and information found in this guide are subject to change without notice. Any changes therefore will be incorporated in future editions. The manufacturer assumes no responsibility for errors or omissions in this document.

Notational Conventions

Throughout this manual, the following conventions are used to distinguish elements of text.

Note:
identifies additional information that requires special attention.

Warning :
identifies additional information that requires special attention.

Tip :
identifies additional information that requires special attention.

Caution:
identifies important information that, if not followed,
may result in loss of data or damage to the computer.

Keyboard keys are shown in a bold typeset. For example:

Press **Enter** to complete.

When keys are joined by a plus sign (+), press the first key, and, while keeping the first key down, press the remaining keys, finally release all the keys. When necessary, keys are also shown in graphics.

A title, command, setup item, or button that you can see on the screen is shown in boldface.

Overview

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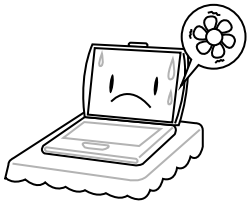
TAKING CARE OF YOUR NOTEBOOK PC

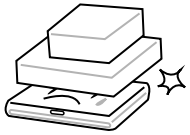


To prevent possible overheating of the computer's processor, make sure you don't block the openings provided for ventilation.

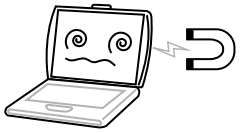
DO NOT press or touch the display panel.

DO NOT place on uneven or unstable work surfaces.

DO NOT use your notebook computer under harsh conditions.



DO NOT place or drop objects on the computer and **DO NOT** apply heavy pressure on it.



DO NOT subject the computer to magnetic fields.

DO NOT expose to direct sunlight.

DO NOT use or store in extreme temperatures.

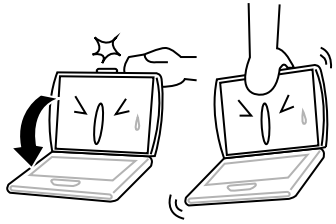
Avoid sudden changes in temperature or humidity by keeping it away fromA/C and heating vents.

DO NOT expose the computer to rain or moisture.

DO NOT place near fire or other sources of heat.

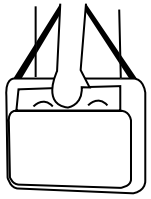
DO NOT tamper with the batteries. Keep them away from children.

DO NOT expose to dust and/or corrosive chemicals.



DO NOT slam your notebook shut and never pick up or hold your notebook by the display.

DO NOT spray water or any other cleaning fluids directly on the display.

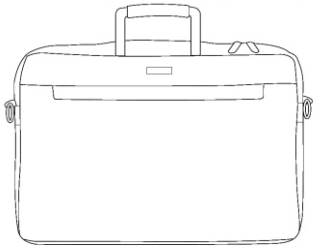


If you are traveling with your computer, remember to carry it as hand luggage. Do not check it in as baggage.

Chapter - 1

Introducing the Notebook

Transportation Precautions



To prepare the Notebook PC for transport, you should turn it OFF and disconnect all external peripherals to prevent damage to the connectors. The hard disk drive's head retracts when the power is turned OFF to prevent scratching of the hard disk surface during transport. Therefore, you should not transport the Notebook PC while the power is still ON. Close the display panel and check that it is latched securely in the closed position to protect the keyboard and a display panel.

Cover Your Notebook PC

You can purchase an optional carrying case to protect it from dirt, water, shock, and scratches.

Note :
The surface glaze is easily dulled if not properly cared for. Be careful not to rub or scrap the Notebook PC surfaces when transporting your Notebook PC.

Cover Your Batteries

If you intend to use battery power, be sure to fully charge your battery pack and any optional battery packs before going on long trips. Remember that the power adapter charges the battery pack as long as it is plugged into the computer and an AC power source. Be aware that it takes much longer to charge the battery pack when the Notebook PC is in use.

Airplane Precautions

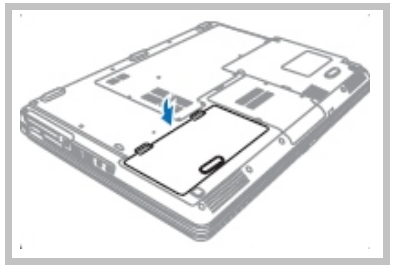
Contact your airline if you want to use the Notebook PC on the airplane. Most airlines will have restrictions for using electronic devices. Most airlines will allow electronic use only between and not during takeoffs and landings.

Caution :

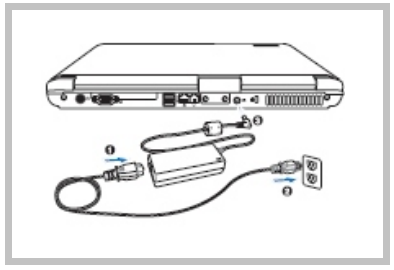
There are three main types of airport security devices: X-ray machines (used on items placed on conveyor belts), magnetic detectors (used on people walking through security checks), and magnetic wands (hand-held devices used on people or individual items). You can send your Notebook PC and diskettes through airport X-ray machines. However, it is recommended that you do not send your Notebook PC or diskettes through airport magnetic detectors or expose them to magnetic wands.

Preparing your Notebook PC

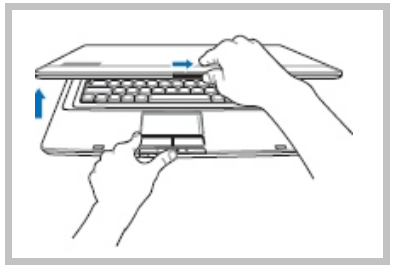
These are only quick instructions for using your Notebook PC. Read the later pages for detailed information on using your notebook PC.



1. Install the battery pack



2. Connect the AC Power Adapter



3. Open the Display Panel

4. Turn ON the Notebook PC

Important :

When opening, do not force the display panel down to the table or else the hinges may break! Never lift the notebook PC by the display panel!

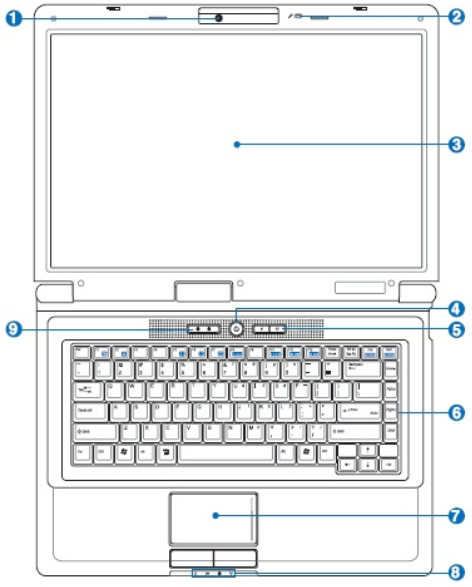
Chapter - 2

Knowing the Parts

Basic sides of the Notebook PC

Top Side

Refer to the diagram to identify the components on this side of the Notebook PC.



❶ *Camera (on selected models)*

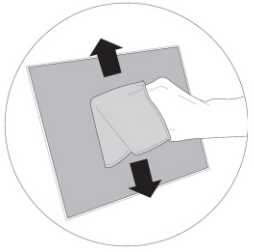
The built-in camera allows picture taking or video recording. Can be used with video conferencing and other interactive applications.

❷ *Microphone (Built-in)*

The built-in mono microphone can be used for video conferencing, voice narrations, or simple audio recordings.

❸ *Display Panel*

The display panel functions the same as a desktop monitor. The Notebook PC uses an active matrix TFT LCD, Which provides excellent viewing like that of desktop monitors. Unlike desktop monitors, the LCD panel does not produce any radiation or flickering, so it is easier on the eyes, Use a soft cloth without chemical liquids (use plain water if necessary) to clean the display panel.



❹ *Power Switch*

The power switch allows powering ON and OFF the Notebook PC and recovering from Standby.Use the switch once to turn On and once to turn OFF the Notebook PC.In windows XP,this button can also be used to safely turn OFF the Notebook PC.The power switch only works when the display panel is opened.

❺ *Instant Keys*

Instant keys allow you to launch frequently used applications with one push of a button. Details are described in chapter- 3.

❻ *Keyboard*

The keyboard provides full-sized keys with comfortable travel (depth at which the keys can be depressed) the palm rest for both hands. Two Windows function keys are provided to help ease navigation in the windows™ operating system.

❼ *Touchpad and Buttons*

The touchpad with its buttons is a pointing device that provides the same functions as a desktop mouse. A software-controlled scrolling function is available after setting up the included touchpad utility to allow easy Windows or web navigation.

❽ *Status Indicators (front)*

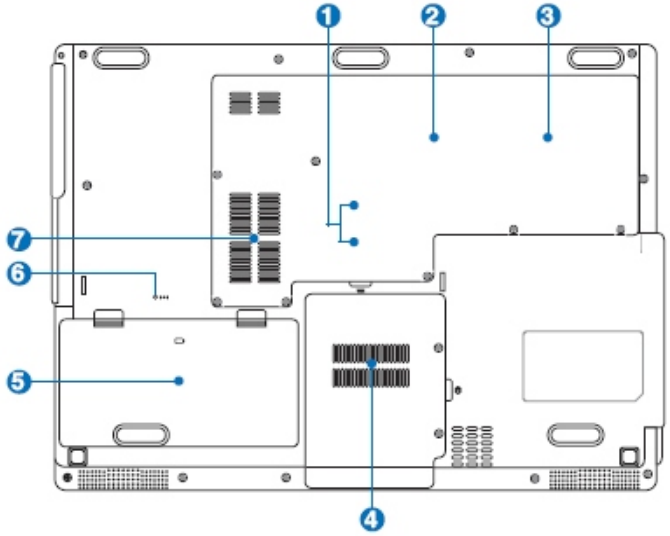
Status indicators represent various hardware/software conditions. Details are described in **Chapter - 3.**

❾ *Status indicators (top)*

Status indicators represent various hardware/software conditions. Details are described in **Chapter - 3.**

Bottom Side

Refer to the diagram below to identify the components on this side of the Notebook PC.



Warning :

The bottom of the Notebook PC can get very hot. Be careful when handling the Notebook PC while it is in operation or recently been in operation. High temperatures are normal during charging or operation. Do not use on soft surfaces such as beds or sofas which may block the vents. DO NOT PUT THE NOTEBOOK PC ON YOUR LAP OR OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY TO AVOID INJURY FROM THE HEAT.

❶ *Memory (RAM) Compartment*

The memory compartment provides expansion capabilities for additional memory. Additional memory will increase application performance by decreasing hard disk access. The BIOS automatically detects the amount of memory in the system and configures CMOS accordingly during the POST (Power-On-Self-Test) Process. There is no hardware or software (including BIOS) setup required after the memory in installed. Visit an authorized service center for information on memory upgrades for your Notebook PC.

❷ *Central Processor Unit (CPU)*

This Notebook PC features a socketed-processor design to allow upgrading to faster processors in the future. Visit HCL authorized service center for information on upgrades.

Warning :
End-user removal of the CPU or hard disk drive will void the warranty.

❸ *Cooling Fan*

The cooling fan is activated to remove excess heat depending on temperature threshold settings.

❹ *Hard disk drive Compartment.*

The hard disc drive is secured in a compartment. Hard disk drive upgrades are to be done by HCL authorized service centers only.

❺ *Battery Pack*

The battery pack is automatically charged when connected to an AC power source and maintains power to the Notebook PC when AC power is not connected. This allows us moving temporarily between locations. Battery time varies by usage and by the specifications for this Notebook PC. The battery pack cannot be disassembled and must be replaced as a single unit through HCL authorized dealer.

❻ *Shutdown Button(Emergency)*

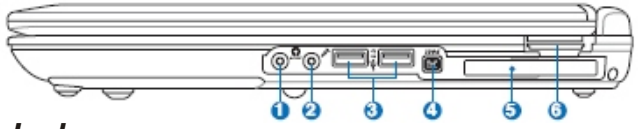
In case your operating system cannot properly turn OFF or restart, the shutdown button can be pressed with a straightened paper clip to shut down the Notebook PC.

❼ *Wireless LAN(WLAN) Component*

The WLAN compartment allows the installation of a wireless networking card in order to wirelessly connect to network access points or other wireless networking devices.

Right Side

Refer to the diagram below to identify the components on this side of the Notebook PC.



❶ Headphone Output Jack

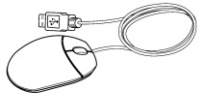
The stereo headphone jack (1/8inch) is used to connect the Notebook PC'S audio out signal to amplified speakers or headphones. Using this jack automatically disables the built-in speakers.

❷ Microphone Input Jack

The mono microphone jack (1/8inch) can be used to connect an external microphone. Using this jack automatically disables the built-in microphone. Use this feature for video conferencing, voice narrations, or simple audio recordings.

❸ USB Port (2.0/1.1)

The Universal Serial Bus is compatible with USB 2.0 or USB 1.1 devices such as keyboards, pointing devices, cameras, hard disk drives, printers, and scanners connected in a series up to 12Mbits/sec (USB 1.1) and 480Mbit/sec (USB 2.0). USB allows many devices to run simultaneously on a single computer, with peripherals such as USB keyboards and some newer monitors acting as additional plug-in sites or hubs. USB supports hot-swapping of devices so that most peripherals can be connected or disconnected without restarting the computer.



❹ *IEEE 1394 Port*

IEEE1394 is a high speed serial bus like but has simple connections and hot-plugging capabilities like USB. The interface IEEE1394 has a bandwidth of 100-400 Mbits/sec can handle up to 63 units on the same bus. IEEE1394 is also used in high-end digital equipment and should be marked "DV" for Digital Video port.

❺ *PCMCIA Card Slot*

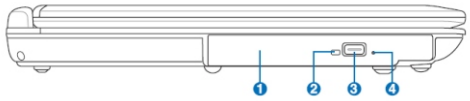
One PCMCIA Compliant PC card socket is available to support one type I/II PC card.the socket supports 32-bit card bus. This allows accommodation of Notebook PC expansion such as memory cards, ISDN, SCSI, smart card and wireless network adapter.

❻ *Flash Memory Slot*

This Notebook PC has a built-in memory card reader that can read many flash memory cards as specified in. The built -in memory card reader is not only convenient, but also faster than most other forms of memory card readers because it utilizes the high bandwidth PCI bus.

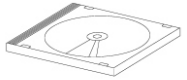
Left Side

Refer to the diagram below to identify the components on this side of the Notebook PC.



❶ *Optical Drive(Type of optical drive depends upon your ordering)*

The Notebook PC's optical drive may support compact discs (CD) and/or digital video discs (DVD) and have recordable (R) or re-writable (RW) capabilities.



❷ *Optical Drive Activity Indicator*

The optical drive activity indicator shows when data is being transferred by the optical disk drive. This indicator will light in proportion to the data size transferred.

❸ *Optical Drive Electronic eject*

The optical drive eject has an electronic eject button for opening the tray. You can also eject the optical drive tray through any software player or by right clicking the optical drive in Windows™ "My Computer."

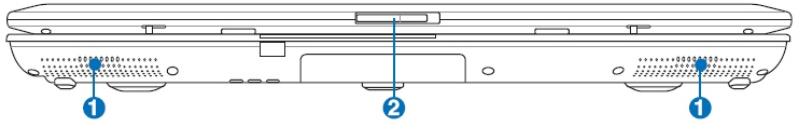
“

❹ *Optical Drive Emergency Eject.*

The emergency eject is used to eject the optical drive tray in case the electronic eject does not work. Do not use the emergency eject in place of the electronic eject.

Front Side

Refer to the diagram below to identify the components on this side of the Notebook PC.



❶ *Audio Speakers*

The built-in stereo speaker system allows you to hear audio without additional attachments. The multimedia sound system features an integrated digital audio controller that produces rich, vibrant sound (results improved with external stereo headphones or speakers). Audio features are software controlled.

❷ *Display Panel Latch*

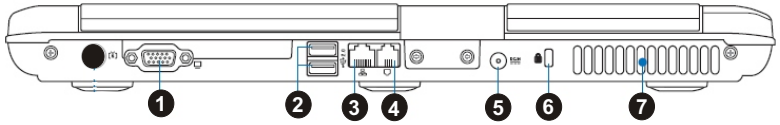
One spring-loaded latch on the front of the Notebook PC locks the display panel in the closed position when the Notebook PC is not in use. To open the display panel ,move the latch with your thumb and lift up the display panel while holding the latch.Slowly tilt the display panel forward or backward to a comfortable viewing angle.

Warning :

When opening ,do not force the display panel down to the table or else the hinges may break! Never lift the Notebook PC by the display panel!

Rear Side

Refer to the diagram below to identify the components on this side of the Notebook PC.



❶ Display(Monitor) output

The 15-pin D-sub monitor port supports a standard VGA-compatible device such as a monitor or projector to allow viewing on a larger external display.

❷ USB Port(2.0/1.1)

The Universal Serial Bus is compatible with USB 2.0 or USB 1.1 devices such as keyboards, pointing devices, cameras, hard disk drives, printers and scanners connected in a series up to 12Mbits/sec (USB 1.1) and 480Mbit/sec (USB 2.0). USB allows may devices to run simultaneously on a single computer, with peripherals such as USB keyboards and some newer monitors acting as additional plug-in sites or hubs. USB supports hot-swapping of devices so that most peripherals can be connected or disconnected without restarting the computer.

❸ *LAN Port*

The RJ-45 LAN port with eight pins is larger than the RJ-11 Modem port and supports a standard Ethernet cable for connection to a local network. The built-in connector allows convenient use without additional adapters.

❹ *Modem Port*

The RJ-11 modem port is smaller than the RJ-45 LAN port and supports a standard telephone cable. The internal modem supports up to 56K V.90 transfers. The built-in connector allows convenient use without additional adapters.

❺ *Power(DC) Input*

The supplied power adapter converts AC power to DC power for use with this jack. Power supplied through this jack supplies power to the Notebook PC and charges the internal Battery pack. To prevent damage to the Notebook PC and battery pack, always use the supplied power adapter. **CAUTION:MAY BECOME WARM TO HOT WHEN IN USE.BE SURE NOT TO COVER THE ADAPTER AND KEEP IT AWAY FROM YOUR BODY.**

❻ *Kensington Lock Port*

The Kensington lock port allows the Notebook PC to be secured using Kensington compatible Notebook PC security products. These security products usually include a metal cable and lock that prevent the Notebook PC to be removed from a fixed object. Some security products may also include a motion detector to sound an alarm when removed.

❼ *Air Vents*

The air vents allow cool air to enter and warm air to exit the Notebook PC .

Important :

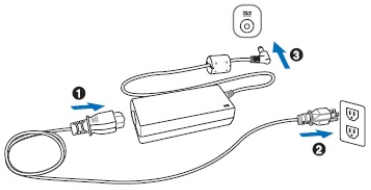
Make sure that paper,books,clothing,cables.or other objects do not block any of the air vents or else overheating of the Notebook PC may occur.

Chapter - 3

Getting Started

Power System

Using AC Power



The Notebook PC power is comprised of two parts, the power adapter and the battery power system. The power adapter converts AC power from a wall outlet to the DC power required by the Notebook PC. Your Notebook PC comes with a universal AC-DC adapter. That means that you may connect the power cord to any 100V-120V as well as 220V-240V outlets without setting switches or using power converters. Different countries may require that an adapter be used to connect the provided Indian-standard AC power cord to a different standard. Most hotels will provide universal outlets to support different power cords as well as voltages. It is always best to ask an experienced traveller about AC outlet voltages when bringing power adapters to another country.

With the AC power cord connected to the AC-DC adapter, connect the AC power cord to an AC outlet (preferably with surge-protection) and then connect the DC plug to the Notebook PC. Connecting the AC-DC adapter to the AC outlet first allows you to test the AC outlet's power and the AC-DC converter itself for compatibility problems before connecting the DC power to the Notebook PC. The power LED on the adapter lights up if the power is within accepted ranges.

Important :
Damage may occur if you use a different adapter to power the Notebook PC or use the Notebook PC's adapter to power other electrical devices. If there is smoke, burning scent, or extreme heat coming from the AC-DC adapter, seek servicing. You may damage both your battery pack and the Notebook PC with a faulty AC-DC adapter.

With the AC power cord connected to the AC-DC converter, connect the AC power cord to an AC outlet (preferably with surge-protection) and then connect the DC plug to the Notebook PC. Connecting the AC-DC adapter to the AC outlet first allows you to test the AC outlet's power and the AC-DC converter itself for compatibility problems before connecting the DC power to the Notebook PC. The power LED on the adapter lights up if the power is within accepted ranges.

Note:
This Notebook PC may come with a three-prong plug. You must use a grounded AC outlet to ensure safe operation of the Notebook PC.

Warning:
The power adapter may become warm to hot when in use, be sure not to cover the adapter and keep it away from your body.

Using Battery Power

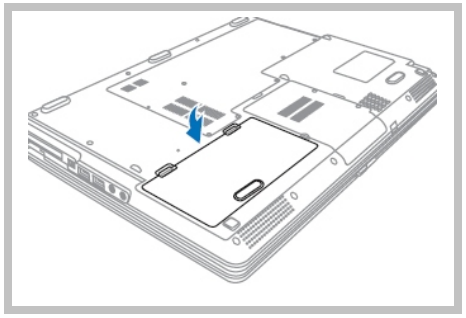
The Notebook PC is designed to work with a removable battery pack. The battery pack consists of a set of battery cells housed together. A fully charged pack will provide several hours of battery life, which can be further extended by using power management features through the BIOS setup.

Installing and Removing the battery Pack

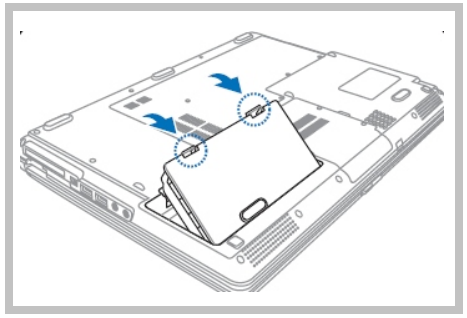
Your Notebook PC may or may not have its battery pack installed. If your Notebook PC does not have its battery pack installed, use the following procedures to install the battery pack.

Important :
Never attempt to remove the battery pack while the Notebook PC is turned ON, as this may result in the loss of working data.

To Install the battery Pack :



To remove the battery pack :



Important :
Only use battery packs and power adapters supplied with the Notebook PC or specifically approved by the manufacturer for use with this model or else damage may occur to the Notebook PC.

Battery Care

The Notebook PC's battery pack, like all rechargeable batteries, has a limit on the number times it can be recharged. Fully draining and charging the battery once a day every day will last over a year but how long beyond that will depend on your environment temperature, humidity, and how your Notebook PC is used. It is ideal that the batteries be used in a temperature range between 10°C and 29°C (50°F and 85°F). You must also take into account that the Notebook PC's internal temperature is higher than the outside temperature. Any temperatures above or below this range will shorten the life of the battery. But in any case, the battery pack's usage time will eventually decrease and a new battery pack must be purchased for this Notebook PC. Because batteries also have a shelf life. it is not recommended to buy extras for storing.

Warning!

For safety reasons, DO NOT throw the battery in fire, DO NOT short circuit the contacts, and DO not disassemble the battery. If there is any abnormal operation or damage to the battery pack caused by impact, turn OFF the Notebook PC and contact an authorised service center

Powering ON the Notebook PC

The Notebook PC's power-ON message appears on the screen when you turn it ON. If necessary, you may adjust the brightness by using the hot keys. If you need to run the BIOS Setup to set or modify the system configuration, press (F2) upon boot up to enter the BIOS Setup. If you press (Tab) during the splash screen. standard boot information such as the BIOS version can be seen. Press (ESC) and you will be presented with a boot menu with selections to boot from your available drive.

Important :

To protect the hard disk drive, always wait at least 5 seconds after turning OFF your Notebook PC before turning it back ON.

Note :

Before bootup, the display panel flashes when the power is turned ON. This is part of the Notebook PC's test routine and is not a problem with the display.

The Power - On Self Test (POST)

When you turn ON the Notebook PC, it will first run through a series of software-controlled diagnostic tests called the Power-On self Test (POST).The software that controls the POST is installed as a permanent part of the Notebook PC's architecture. The POST includes a record of the Notebook PC's hardware configuration, which is used to make a diagnostic check of the system. This record is created by using BIOS Setup program. If the POST discovers a difference between the record and the existing hardware, it will display a message on the screen prompting you to correct the conflict by running BIOS Setup. In most cases the record should be correct when you receive the Notebook PC. When the test is finished, you may get a message reporting "No operating system found " if the hard disk was not preloaded with an operating system. This indicates that the hard disk is correctly detected and ready for the installation of a new operating system.

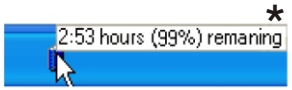
Important :

If warnings are still given during bootup after running a software disk checking utility, you should take your Notebook PC in for servicing. Continued use my result in data loss.

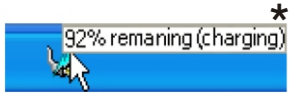
Checking Battery Power

The battery system implements the Smart Battery standard under the Windows environment, which allows the battery to accurately report the amount of charge left in the battery. A fully-charged battery pack provides the Notebook PC a few hours of working power. But the actual figure varies depending on how you use the power saving features, your general work habits, the CPU and system memory size.

The check the remaining battery power, move your cursor over the power icon. The power icon is a " battery" when not using AC power and a "plug" when using AC power. Double click on the icon for more information and settings.



Move your mouse over the battery icon for remaining power information.



When the AC power is connected, charging status will be shown.

Right-click the battery icon for sub-menus.

Left-click the battery icon for power management settings.

Note:
If you ignore the low battery warning, eventually the Notebook PC enters suspend mode (Windows default uses STR)

Warning :
Suspend-to-RAM (STR) does not last long when the battery power is depleted. Suspend-to-Disk (STD) is not the same as power OFF. STD requires a small amount of power and will fail if no power is available due to complete battery depletion or no power supply (e.g. removing both the power adapter and battery pack).

* Remaining Battery power may be shown in terms of percentage or hours, and these units may vary depending upon the operating system versions or hardware configuration.

Charging the Battery Pack

Before you use your Notebook PC you will have to charge the battery pack. The battery pack begins to charge as soon as the Notebook PC is connected to external power using the power adapter. Fully charge the battery pack before using it for the first time. A new battery pack must completely charge before the Notebook PC is disconnected from external power. It takes a few hours to fully charge the battery when the Notebook PC is turned OFF and may take twice the time when the Notebook PC is turned on. The battery charge light turns OFF when the battery pack is charged.

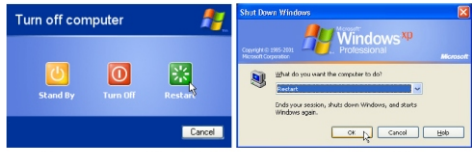
Note:
The battery stops charging if the temperature is too high or the battery voltage is too high.

Restarting or Rebooting

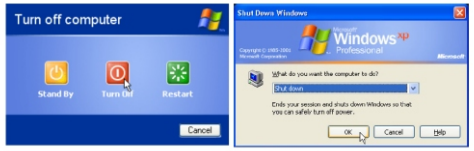
After making changes to your operating system, you may be prompted to restart the system. Some installation processes will provide a dialog box to allow restart. To restart the system manually, click Windows **Start** button and select "Turn off computer" and then choose **Restart.**

Powering Off

In Windows XP, power OFF the Notebook PC by clicking Windows **Start** button and select "Turn Off" and then choose **Turn Off (or Shut Down).**



(Screens are different depending on security settings.)



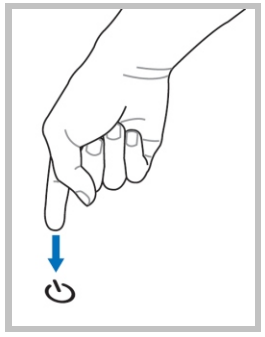
Important :

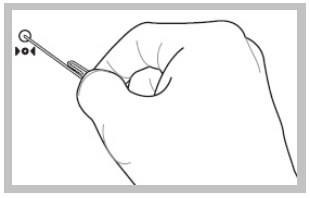
To protect the hard drive, wait at least 5 seconds after turning OFF your Notebook PC before turning it back ON.

Emergency Shutdown

In case your operating system cannot properly turn OFF or restart, there are two additional ways to shutdown your Notebook PC:

(1) Hold the power button ⏻ over 4 seconds, or (2) Press the shutdown button.





TIP: Use a straightened paper clip to press the shutdown button.

Important :

Do not use emergency shutdown while data is being written; doing so can result in loss or destruction of your data.

Special Keyboard Functions

Colored Hot keys

The following define the colored hot keys on the Notebook PC's keyboard. The colored commands can only be accessed by first pressing and holding the function key while pressing a key with a colored command.

Note:

The Hot Key locations on the function keys may vary depending on model but the functions should remain the same. Follow the icons instead of the function keys.

"Zz" Icon (F1) : Places the Notebook PC in suspend mode (either Save-to-RAM or Save-to Disk depending on sleep button setting in power management setup).

Radio Tower (F2): Toggles the internal wireless LAN or Bluetooth (on selected models) ON or OFF with and on-screen-display. When enabled, the corresponding wireless indicator will light. Windows software settings are necessary to use the wireless LAN or Bluetooth.

Filled Sun icon (F5) :
Decreases the display brightness

Open Sun Icon (F6)
Increases the display brightness

LCD icon (F7) : Toggles the display panel ON and OFF.

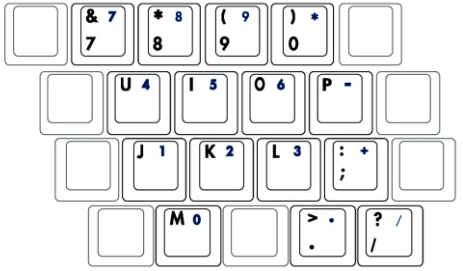
	LCD/ Monitor Icon (F8): Toggles between the Notebook PC's LCD display and an external monitor in this series: Notebook PC LCD->External Monitor-> Both. (This function does not work in 256 Colors, select High Color in Display property Settings.) **IMPORTANT : Connect an external monitor before booting up the Notebook Pc.**
	Speaker Icons (F10): Toggles the speakers ON and OFF (only in Window OS).
	Speaker Down Icons (F11): Decreases the speaker volume (only in Window OS).
	Speaker Up Icons (F12): Increases the speaker volume (only in Window OS).
	Num Lk (Ins) : Toggles the numeric keypad (number lock) ON and OFF. Allows you to use a larger portion of the keyboard for number entering.
	Scr Lk (Del): Toggles the "Scroll Lock" ON and OFF. Allows you to use a larger portion of the keyboard for cell navigation.

Microsoft Window Keys

There are two special Windows keys on the keyboard as described below :

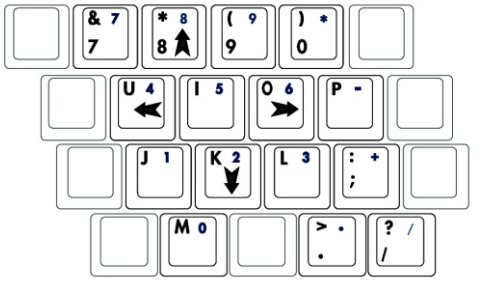
	The key with the Windows logo activates the Start menu located at the bottom left of the Windows desktop.
	The other key, that looks like a Windows menu with a small cursor, activates the properties menu and is equivalent to pressing the right mouse button on a Windows object.

Keyboard as a Numeric Keypad



The numeric keypad is embedded in the keyboard and consists of 15 Keys that make number intensive input more convenient. These dual-purpose keys are labeled in Blue on the key caps. Numeric assignments are located at the upper right hand corner of each key as shown in the figure. When the numeric keypad is engaged by pressing **(Fn)(Ins/Num LK)**, the number lock LED lights up. If an external keyboard is connected, pressing the **(Ins/Num LK)** on the external keyboard enables/disable the NumLock on both keyboard simultaneously. To disable the numeric keypad while keeping the keypad on an external keyboard activated, press the **(Fn)(Ins/Num LK)** keys on the Notebook PC.

Keyboard as Cursors



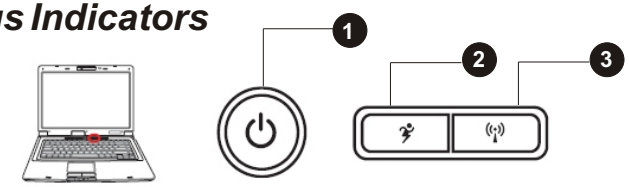
The keyboard can be used as cursors while Number Lock is ON or OFF in order to increase navigation ease while entering numeric data in spreadsheets or similar applications.

With Number Lock OFF, press **(Fn)** and one of the cursor keys shown. For example **(Fn) (8)** for up, **(Fn) (K)** for down, **(Fn)(U)** for left, and **(Fn) (O)** for right.

With Number Lock On, use **(Shift)** and one of the cursor keys shown below. For example **(Shift)(8)** for up, **(Shift)(K)** for down, **(Shift) (U)** for left, and **(Shift)(O)** for right.

Note :
The arrow symbols are illustrated here for your reference. They are not labeled on the keyboard as shown here.

Switches and Status Indicators



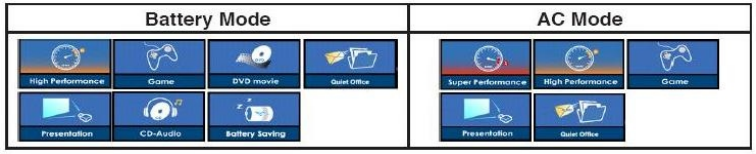
Switches

1 Power switch

The power switch allows powering ON and OFF the Notebook PC and recovering from STD.Use the switch once to tun ON and once to turn OFF the notebook PC.In Windows XP,this button can also be used to safely turn OFF the Notebook PC.The power switch only works when the display panel is opened.

2 Power 4 Gear Key(Functions only one appropriate driver and application are installed under Windows operating system)

The power4 Gear button toggles power savings between various power saving modes. The power saving modes control many aspects of the Notebook PC to maximize performance versus battery time. When you are using an AC power adapter, Power4 Gear will switch between three modes in the AC power mode segment. When you remove the AC adapter, Power4 Gear will switch between seven modes in the battery (DC) mode segment. When you remove or apply the AC adapter, Power4 Gear will automatically shift you up or down into the proper mode segment (AC or DC)

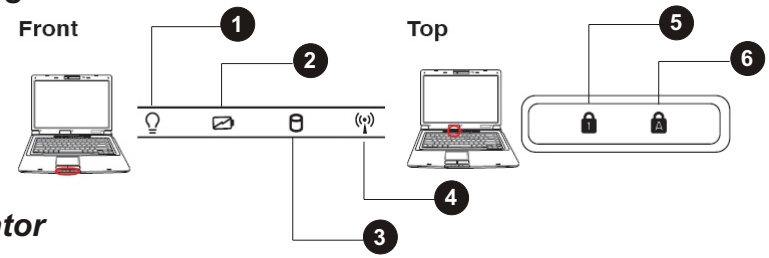


*NOTE: The number of supported modes may vary depend upon hardware configuration.

❸ *Wireless Switch*

Wireless Models only: Toggles the internal wireless LAN OR Bluetooth (on selected models)ON or OFF with an on-screen display. When enabled, the corresponding wireless indicator will light. Windows software settings are necessary to use the wireless LAN or Bluetooth.

Status indicators



❶ *Power Indicator*

The power indicator lights when the notebook PC is turned ON and blinks slowly when the notebook PC is in the Suspend-to-Ram (standby) mode.This indicator is OFF when the Notebook PC is turned OFF or in the Suspend-to-disk(Hibernation) mode.

❷ *Battery charge indicator*

The Battery charge indicator is a LED that shows the status of the battery's power as follows:

ON:The Notebook PC'S Battery is charging when AC power is connected.

OFF:The Notebook PC's battery is charged or completely drained.

Blinking: Battery power is less than 10% and the AC power is not connected.

❸ *Drive Activity Indicator*

Indicates that the Notebook PC is accessing one or more storage device(s) such as the hard disk. The light flashes proportional to the access time.

❹ *Wireless LAN connector*

This is only applicable on models with internal Wireless LAN.When the internal wireless LAN is enabled,This indicator will light.(Windows software settings are necessary to use the wireless LAN).I

❺ *Number Lock Indicator*

Indicates that number lock (Num Lk) is activated when lighted. Number lock allows some of the keyboard letters to act as numbers for easier numeric data input.

❻ *Capital Lock Indicator*

Indicates that capital lock (Caps Lock) is activated when lighted. Capital lock allows some of the keyboard letters to type using capitalized letters (eg.A,B,C). When the capital lock light is OFF,the typed letters will be in the lower case form(eg.a,b,c).

Chapter - 4

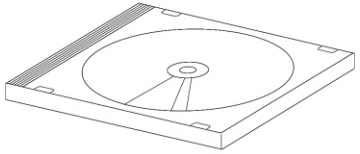
Using the Notebook PC

Operating System

This Notebook PC may offer (depending on territory) its customers the choice of a pre-installed operating system such as Microsoft Windows XP or Windows Vista. The levels of hardware and software support may vary depending on the installed operating system.

Support Software

This Notebook PC comes with a driver CD's that provides, drivers and applications to enable hardware features, extend functionality, help manage your Notebook PC, or add functionality not provide by the native operating system.

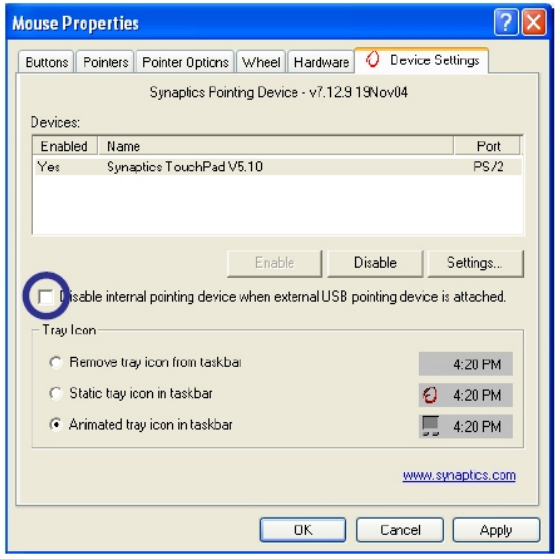


Ths driver CD contains all drivers, utilities and software for all supported operating systems including those that have been pre-installed. The driver CD does not include the operating system itself.

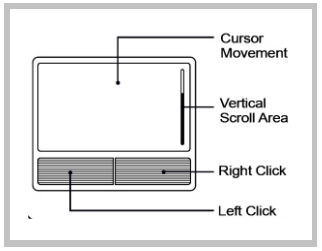
Note :
Some of the Notebook PC's components and features may not work until the device drivers and utilities are installed.

Automatic Touchpad Disabling(on selected models)

Notebook PC models with newer chipsets will automatically disable the Notebook Pc's touchpad when an external USB mouse is attached. To turn OFF this feature,deselect the option in Windows **Control panel-Mouse properties-Device settings.**



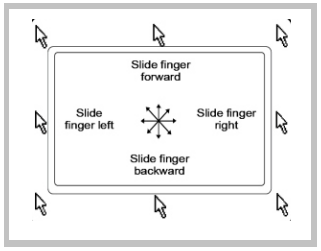
Pointing Device



The Notebook PC's integrated touchpad pointing device is fully compatible with all two/three-button and scrolling knob PS/2 mouse. The touchpad is pressure sensitive and contains no moving parts: therefore, mechanical failures can be avoided. A device driver is still required for working with some applications software.

Important :
Do not use any object in place of your finger to operate the touchpad or else damage may occur to the touchpad's surface

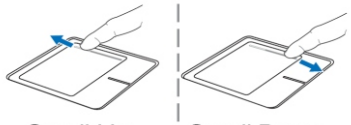
Using the Touchpad



Light pressure with the tip of your finger is all that is required to operate the touchpad. Because the touchpad is electrostatic sensitive, object cannot be used in place of your fingers. The touchpad's primary function is to move the cursor around or select items displayed on the screen with the use of your fingertip instead of a standard desktop mouse. The following illustrations demonstrate proper use of the touchpad.

Moving The Cursor

Place your finger in the center of the touchpad and slide in a direction to move the cursor.

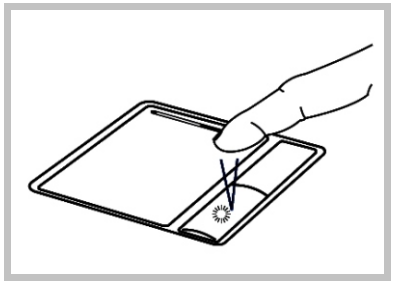


Scrolling (on selected models)

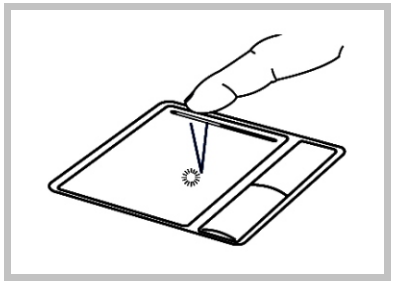
Slide your finger up or down on the right side to scroll a window up or down.

Touchpad Usage Illustrations

Clicking/Tapping-With the cursor over an item, press the left button or use your fingertip to touch the touchpad lightly, keeping your finger on the touchpad until the item is selected. The selected item will change color, the following 2 examples produce the same results.

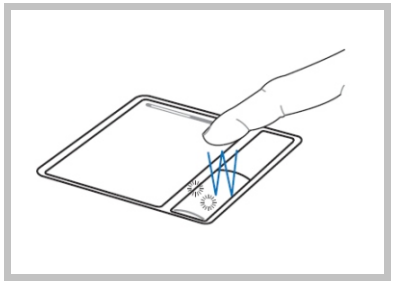


Clicking
(Press the left cursor button and release)

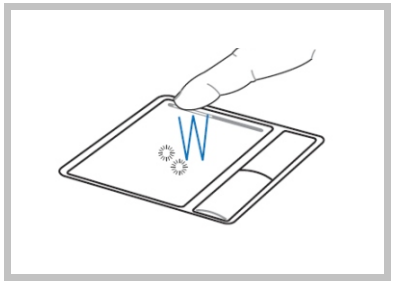


Tapping
(Lightly but rapidly strike the touchpad)

Double-clicking/Double-tapping - This is a common skill for launching a program directly form the corresponding icon you select. Move the cursor over the icon you wish to execute, press the left button or tap the pad twice in rapid succession, and the system launches the corresponding program. If the interval between the clicks or taps is too long, the operation will not be executed. You can set the double-click speed using the Windows Control Panel "Mouse" the following 2 examples produce the same results.

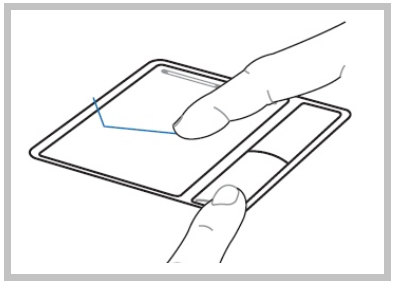


Double - Clicking
(Press the left button twice and release)

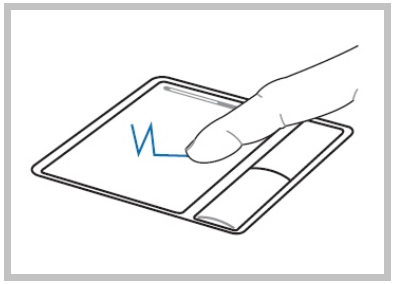


Double - Tapping
(Lightly but rapidly strike the touchpad twice)

Dragging - Dragging means to pick up an item and place it anywhere on the screen you wish. You can move the cursor over the item you select, and while keeping the left button depressed, moving the cursor to the desired location, then release the button. Or, you can simply double-tap on the item and hold while dragged the item with your fingertip. The following illustrations produce the same results.



Dragging - Clicking
(Press the left button and slide finger on touchpad)



Dragging - Tapping
(Lightly sticke the touchpad twice, sliding finger on touchpad during second strike)

Note :
A software scrolling function is available after setting up the included touchpad utility to allow easy Windows or web navigation. Basic functions can be adjusted at the Windows control panel to allow comfortable clicking and tapping.

Caring for the Touchpad

The touchpad is pressure sensitive. If not properly cared for, it can be easily damaged. Take note of the following precaution:

- Make sure the touchpad does not come into contact with dirt, liquids or grease.
- Do not touch the touchpad if your fingers are dirty or wet.
- Do not rest heavy objects on the touchpad or the touchpad buttons.
- Do not scratch the touchpad with your finger nails or any hard object.

Note :
The touchpad responds to movement not to force. There is no need to tap the surface too hard. Tapping too hard does not increase the responsiveness of the touchpad. The touchpad responds best to light pressure.

Storage Devices

Storage devices allow the Notebook PC to read or write documents, pictures, and other files to various data storage devices. This Notebook PC has the following storage devices :

- PCMCIA Card
- Optical drive
- Flash memory reader
- Hard Disk drive

PC Card (PCMCIA) Socket

The Notebook PC supports PC Cards (or sometimes referred to as PCMCIA cards) to allow expansion like PCI cards on desktop computers. This allows you to customize your Notebook PC to meet wide range of application needs. The PCMCIA socket can interface with **type I or type II** PC cards. PC cards are about the size of a few stacked credit cards and have a 68-in connector at one end. the PC Card Standard accommodates a number of function, communication, and data storage expansion options. PC cards come in memory/flash cards fax/modem, networking adapters, SCSI adapters, MPEG/I/II decoder cards, Smart Cards, and even wireless modem or LAN cards. The Notebook PC supports PCMCIA2.1 and 32-bit CardBus standard.

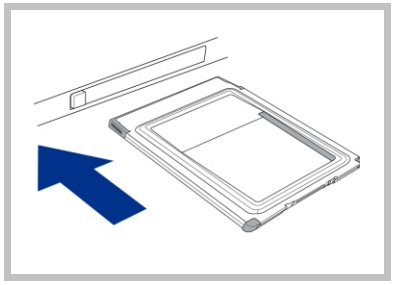
The three different PC Card standards actually have different thicknesses. Type I cards are 3.3mm. Type II Cards are 5mm, and Type III Cards are 10.5mm thick. Type I and II Cards can be used in a single socket and Type III Cards take up two sockets. **Type III cards are only supported on Notebook PC's with two PC card sockets.**

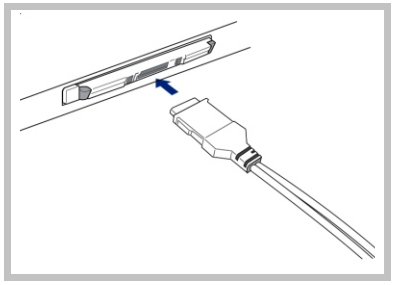
32-bit CardBus Support

CardBus support allows PC Cards and their hosts to use 32-bit bus mastering and operate at speeds of up to 33MHz, transferring data in burst modes comparable with PCI's 132MB/sec. By comparison, the standard 16-bit PC Card bus can handle only 20MB/sec. Since the Notebook PC is equipped with CardBus broader and faster data pathway, it can handle bandwidth-hungry operations, such as 100Mbps Fast Ethernet, Fast SCSI peripherals, and ISDN-based video conference. The CardBus peripherals supports plug and play.

The CardBus socket is backward-compatible with 16-bit PC Cards serving at 5 Volts operation while CardBus operates at 3.3 volts to reduce power consumption.

Inserting a PC Card (PCMCIA)

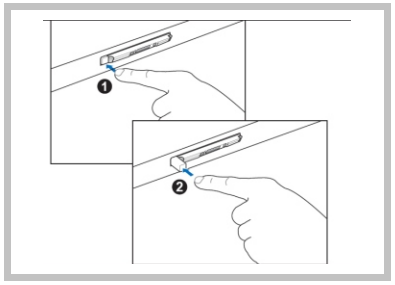




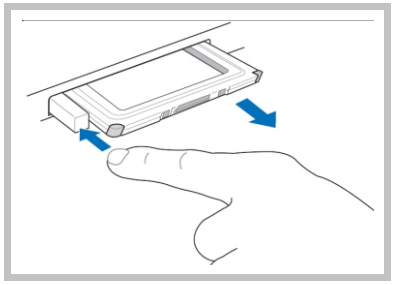
1. If there is a PC Card socket protector, remove it using the "Removing a PC Card" instructions below.
2. Insert the PC card with the connector side first and label side up. Standard PC cards will be flush with the Notebook PC when fully inserted.
3. Carefully connect any cable or adapter needed by the PC Card. Usually connectors can only be inserted in one orientation. Look for a sticker, icon, or marking on one side of the connector representing the top side.

Removing a PC Card (PCMCIA)

To remove the PC card, first remove all cables or adapters attached to the PC card, then double-click the PC card icon on the Windows taskbar and stop the PC card you want to remove.



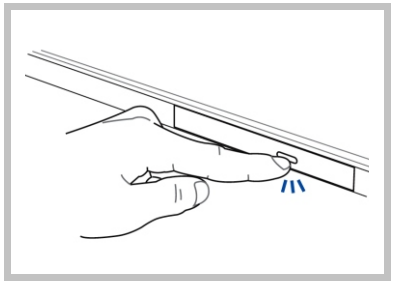
1. Press in the toggle eject button and release. The recessed spring loaded toggle will extend when pushed in and released.



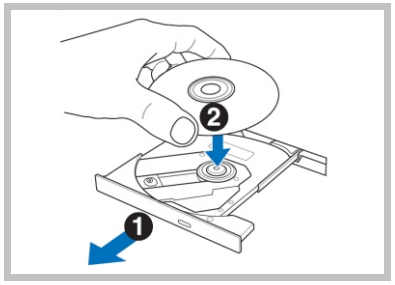
2. Press the extended button again to eject the PC Card. Carefully pull the ejected PC card out of the socket.

Optical Drive

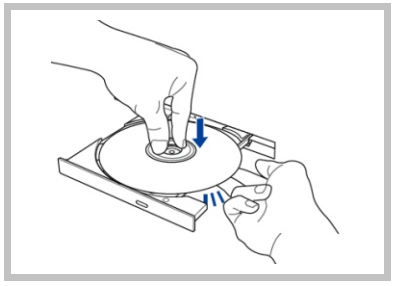
Inserting an optical disc



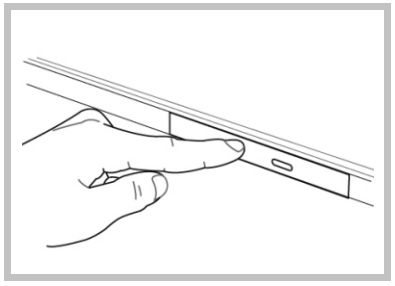
1. While the Notebook PC's power is ON, press the drive's eject button and the tray will eject out partially.



2. Gently pull on the drive's front panel and slide the tray completely out. Be careful not to touch the CD drive lens and other mechanisms. Make sure there are no obstructions that may get jammed under the drive's tray.



1. Hole the disc by the edge and face the disc's printed side up. Push down on both sides of the disc's center until the disc snaps onto the hub. **The hub should be higher than the disc when correctly mounted.**

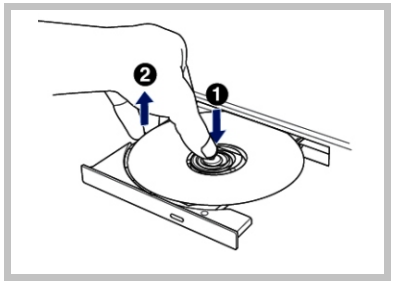


2. Slowly push the drive's drive's tray back in. The drive will begin reading the table of contents (TOC) on the disc. When the drive stops, the disc is ready to be used.

Note :
It is normal to hear as well as feel the CD spinning with great intensity in the CD drive while data is read.

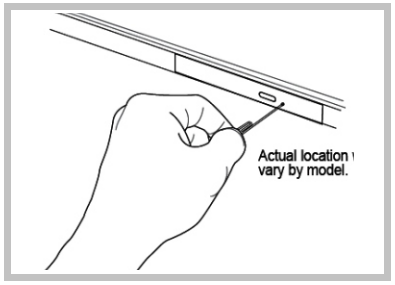
Optical Drive (Cont')

Removing an optical disc



Eject the tray and gently pry the edge of the disc upwards at an angle to remove the disc from the hub.

Emergency eject



The emergency eject is located in a hole on the optical drive and is used to eject the optical drive tray in case the electronic eject does not work. Do not use the emergency eject in place of the electronic eject. **Note : Make sure not to stab the activity indicator located in the same area.**

Using the Optical Drive

Optical discs and equipment must be handled with care because of the precise mechanics involved. Keep in mind the important safety instructions form your CD suppliers. Unlike desktop optical drives, the Notebook PC uses a hub to hold the CD in place regardless of the angle. When inserting a CD, it is important that the CD be pressed onto the center hub or else the optical drive tray will scratch the CD.

Warning :
If the CD disc is not properly locked onto the center hub, to CD can be damaged when the tray is closed. Always watch the CD closely while closing the tray slowly to prevent damage.

A CD drive letter should be present regardless of the presence of a CD disc in the drive. After the CD is properly inserted, data can be accessed just like with hard disk drives. except that nothing can be written to or changed on the CD. Using the proper software, a CD-RW drive or DVD+CD-RW drive can allow CD-RW discs to be used like a hard drive with writing, deleting, and editing capabilities.

Vibration is normal for all high-speed optical drives due to unbalanced CDs or CD Print. To decrease vibration, use the Notebook PC on an even surface and do not place labels on the CD.

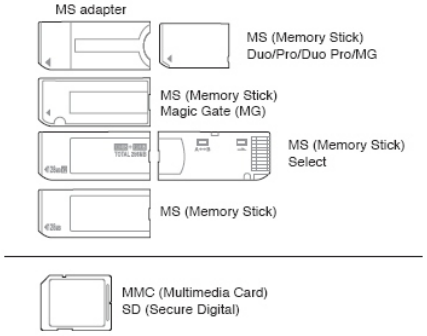
Listening to Audio CD

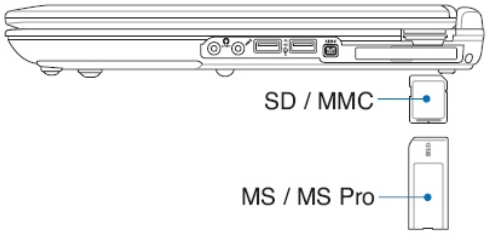
The optical drives can play audio CDs, but only the DVD-ROM drive can play DVD audio. Insert the audio CD and Windows™ automatically opens an audio player and begins playing. Depending on the DVD audio disc and installed software, it may require that you open a DVD player to listen to DVD audio. You can adjust the volume using hotkeys or Windows™ speaker icon on the taskbar.

Flash Memory Card Reader

This Notebook PC has a single built-in memory card reader that can read the following flash memory cards: Secure Digital (SD), Multi-Media Card (MMC), Memory Stick (MS), Memory Stick Select (MS Select), Memory Sticks Duo (with MS adapter), Memory Stick Pro, and Memory Stick Pro Duo (with MS Pro adapter). Memory Sticks may be standard or with MagicGate technology. The built-in memory card reader is not only convenient, but faster than most other forms of memory card readers because it utilizes the high-handwidth PCI bus.

Supported Memory Types

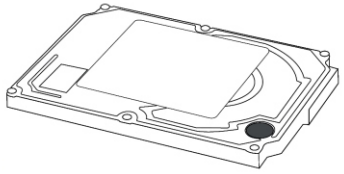




Important :
Never remove cards while or immediately after reading, copying, formatting or deleting data on the card or else data loss may occur.

Hard Disk Drive

Hard disk drives have higher capacities and operate at much faster speeds than floppy disk drives and optical drives. The Notebook PC comes with a replaceable 2.5" (6.3cm) wide and approximately .374" (.95cm) high IDE hard disk drive. Current IDE hard drives support S.M.A.R.T. (Self Monitoring and Reporting Technology) to detect hard disk errors or failures before they happen. When replacing or upgrading the hard drive, always visit an authorized service center for this Notebook PC.



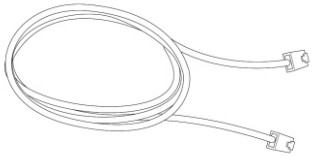
Important :
Poor handling of the Notebooks PC may damage the hard disk drive. Handle the Notebook PC gently and keep it away form static electricity and strong vibrations or impact. The hard disk drive is the most delicate component and will likely be the first or only component that is damaged if the Notebook PC is dropped.

Connections

Note:
The built-in modem and network cannot be installed later as and upgrade. After purchase, modem and/or network can be installed as a PC card (PCMCIA).

Modem Connection

The telephone wire used to connect the Notebook PC's internal modem should have either two or four wires (only two wires (telephone line#1) is used by the modem) and should have an RJ-II connector on both ends. Connect one end to the modem port and the other end to and analog telephone wall socket (the ones found in residential buildings). Once the driver is setup, the modem is ready to use.

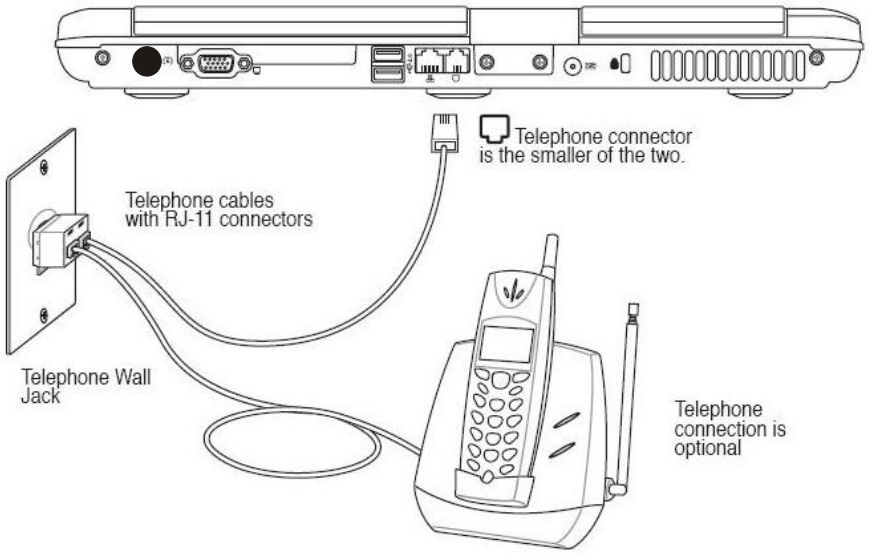


Note:
When you are connected to an online service, do not place the Notebook PC in suspend (or sleep mode)or else you will disconnect the modem connections.

Warning :
Only use analog telephone outlets. The built-in modem does not support the voltage used in digital phone systems. Do not connect the RJ-11 to digital phone systems found in may commercial buildings or else damage will occur!

Caution :
For electrical safety concerns, only use telephone cables rated 26AWG or higher.

Example of the Notebook PC connected to a telephone jack for use with the built-in modem :

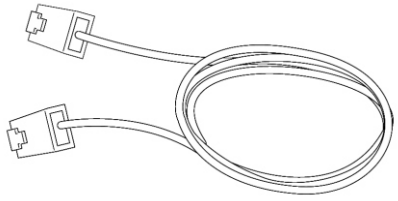


Network Connection

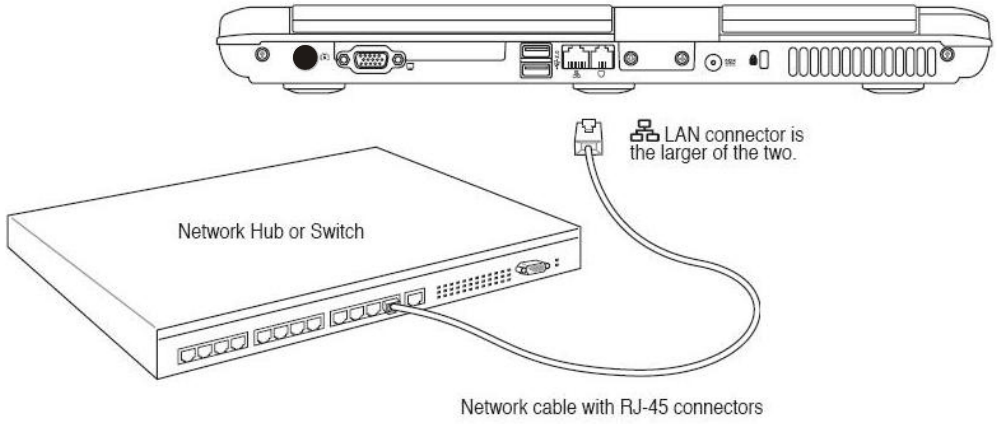
Connect a network cable, with RJ-45 connectors on each end, to the modem/network port on the Notebook PC and the other end to a hub or switch. For 100 BASE-TX speed, your network cable must be category 5 or better (not category 3) with twisted-pair wiring. If you plan on running the interface at 100Mbps, it must be connected to a 100 BASE-TX / 1000 BASE-T hub (not a BASET4 hub). For 10Base-T, use category 3, 4, or 5 twisted-pair wiring. 10/100 Mbps Full-Duplex is supported on this Notebook PC but requires connection to a network switching hub with “duplex” enabled. The software default is to use the fastest setting so no user-intervention is required.

Twisted-Pair Cable

The cable used to connect the Ethernet card to a host (generally a Hub or Switch) is called a straight-through Twisted Pair Ethernet (TPE). The end connectors are called RJ-45 connectors, which are not compatible with RJ-11 telephone connectors. If connecting two computers together without a hub in between, a crossover LAN cable is required (Fast-Ethernet model). (Gigabit models support auto-crossover so a crossover LAN cable is optional.)



Example of the Notebook PC connected to a Network Hub or Switch for use with the built-in Ethernet controller.



Wireless LAN Connection (on selected models)

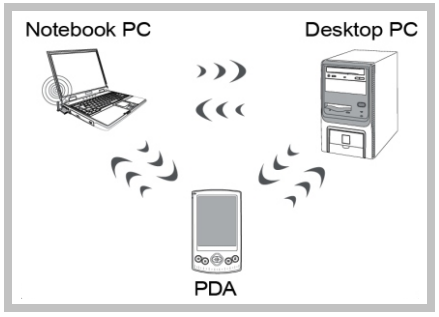
The optional built-in wireless LAN is a compact easy-to-use wireless Ethernet adapter. Implementing the IEEE 802.11 standard for wireless LAN (WLAN), the optional built-in wireless LAN is capable of fast data transmission rates using Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) and Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) technologies on 2.4 GHz frequencies. The optional built-in wireless LAN is backward compatible with the earlier IEEE 802.11 standards allowing seamless interfacing of wireless LAN standards.

The optional built-in wireless LAN is a client adapter that supports Infrastructure and Ad-hoc modes giving you flexibility on your existing or future wireless network configurations for distances up to 40 meters between the client and the access point.But this depends upon the environmental conditions like presence of high magenetic and electrical field etc.

To provide efficient security to your wireless communication, the optional built-in wireless LAN comes with a 64-bit/128-bit Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) encryption and Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) features.

Ad-hoc mode

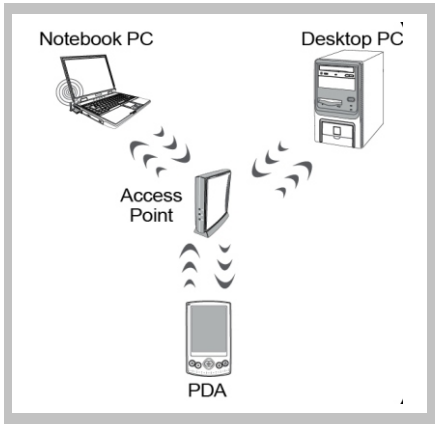
The Ad-hoc mode allows the Notebook PC to connect to another wireless device. No access point (AP) is required in this wireless environment. (All devices must install optional 802.11 wireless LAN adapters.)



Infrastructure mode

The Infrastructure mode allows the Notebook PC and other wireless devices to join a wireless network created by an Access Point (AP) (sold separately) that provides a central link for wireless clients to communicate with each other or with a wired network.

(All devices must install optional 802.11 wireless LAN adapters.)



These are examples of the Notebook PC connected to a Wireless Network.

Bluetooth Wireless Connection (on selected models)

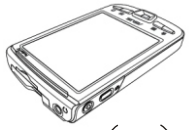
Notebook PCs with Bluetooth technology eliminates the need for cables for connecting Bluetooth enabled devices. Examples of Bluetooth-enabled devices may be Notebook PCs, Desktop PCs, mobile phones, and PDAs.

Note:
If your Notebook PC did not come with built-in Bluetooth, you need to connect a USB or PC Card Bluetooth module in order to use Bluetooth.

Bluetooth-enabled mobile phones

You can wireless connect to your mobile phone. Depending on your mobile phone's capabilities, you can transfer phone book data, photos, sound files, etc. or use it as a modem to connect to the Internet. You may also use it for SMS messaging.

Bluetooth-enabled computers or PDAs

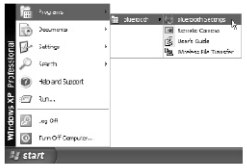


You can wireless connect to another computer or PDA and exchange files, share peripherals, or share Internet or network connections. You may also make use of Bluetooth-enabled wireless keyboard or mouse.

Bleutooth Information Exchanger

Pairing with Bluetooth-enabled devices

You first need to pair your Notebook PC with a Bluetooth-enabled device before you can connect to it. Make sure the Bluetooth-enabled device is turned ON and ready to accept a pair. Launch Bluetooth Settings from Windows Start | Programs | Bluetooth or select Add New Connection from the Bluetooth taskbar icon if available.



Bluetooth Settings from Windows **Start | Programs | Bluetooth**

Add New Connection from the Bluetooth taskbar icon

Click **New Connection** from Bluetooth Settings.

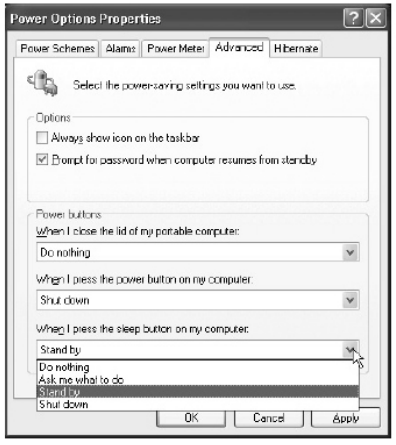
Follow the wizard to add Bluetooth devices.

After complete, you should see your device in the window.

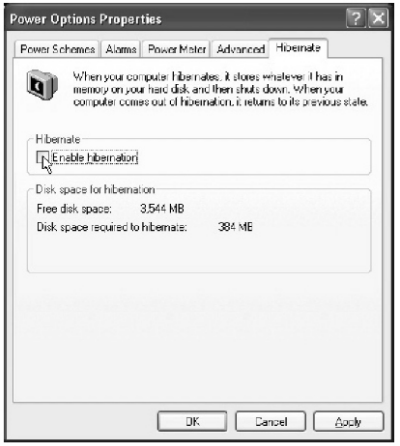
Stand by and Hibernate

Power management settings can be found in the Windows control panel. The following shows the power options properties in Windows. You can define “Stand By” or “Shut down” for closing the display panel, pressing the power button, or activating sleep mode. “Stand by” and “Hibernate” saves power when your Notebook PC is not in use by turning OFF certain components. When you resume your work, your last status (such as a document scrolled down half way or email typed half way will reappear as if you never left. “Shut down” will close all applications and ask if you want to save your work if any are not saved.

“Stand by” is the same as Suspend-to-RAM (STR). This function stores your current data and status in RAM while many components are turned OFF. Because RAM is volatile, it requires power to keep (refresh) the data. To operate: select “Start” | “Shut down”, and “Stand by”



"Hibernate" is the same as Suspend-to-Disk (STD) and stores your current data and status on the hard disk drive. By doing this, RAM does not have to be periodically refreshed and power consumption is greatly reduced but not completely eliminated because certain wake-up components like LAN needs to remain powered. "Hibernate" saves more power compared to "Stand by". To operate: Enable hibernation in "Power Options" and select "Start" | "Shut down", and "Hibernate".


Power Options Properties
Power Schemes
Alarms
Power Meter
Advanced
Hibernate
When your computer hibernates, it stores whatever it has in memory on your hard disk, and then shuts down. When your computer comes out of hibernation, it returns to its previous state.
Hibernate
Enable hibernation
Disk space for hibernation
Free disk space: 3,544 MB
Disk space required to hibernate: 384 MB
OK
Cancel
Apply

Power Management Modes

The Notebook PC has a number of automatic or adjustable power saving features that you can use to maximize battery life and lower Total Cost of Ownership (TCO). You can control some of these features through the Power menu in the BIOS Setup. ACPI power management settings are made through the operating system. The power management features are designed to save as much electricity as possible by putting components into a low power consumption mode as often as possible but also allow full operation on demand. These low power modes are referred to as "Stand by" (or Suspend-to-RAM) and "Hibernation" mode or Suspend-to-Disk (STD). The Standby mode is a simple function provided by the operating system. When the Notebook PC is in either one of the power saving modes, the status will be shown by the following: "Stand by": Power LED Blinks and "Hibernation": Power LED OFF.

Full Power Mode & Maximum Performance

The Notebook PC operates in Full Power mode when the power management function is disabled by configuring Windows power management and Speed Step. When the Notebook PC is operating in Full Power Mode, the Power LED remains ON. If you are conscious of both system performance and power consumption, select “Maximum Performance” instead of disabling all power management features.

ACPI

Advanced Configuration and Power Management (ACPI) was developed by Intel, Microsoft, and Toshiba especially for Windows and later to control power management and Plug and Play features. ACPI is the new standard in power management for Notebook PCs.

Note:
APM was used in older operating systems like Windows NT4 and Windows 98. Because newer operating systems like Windows XP, Windows 2000, and Windows ME utilize ACPI, APM is no longer fully supported on this Notebook PC.

Suspend Mode

In “Stand by” (STR) and “Hibernation” (STD), the CPU clock is stopped and most of the Notebook PC devices are put in their lowest active state. The suspend mode is the lowest power state of the Notebook PC. The Notebook PC enters suspend mode when the system remains idle for a specified amount of time or manually using the [Fn][F1] keys. The Power LED blinks when the Notebook PC is in STR mode. In STD mode, the Notebook PC will appear to be powered OFF. Recover from STR by pressing any keyboard button (except Fn). Recover from STD by using the power switch (just like powering ON the Notebook PC).

Power Savings

In addition to reducing the CPU clock, this mode puts devices including the LCD back light in their lower active state. The Notebook PC enters “Stand by” mode (low priority) when the system remains idle for a specified amount of time. The timeout can be set through Windows power management (higher priority). To resume system operation, press any key.

STATE	ENTRY EVENT	EXIT EVENT
“Stand by”	# ”Stand by” through Windows start button. # Timer as set though “Power management”in Windows Control panel(higher priority)	# Any device # Battery low
STR(”Stand by”) (Suspend -to-RAM)	# Hot key (See “colored Hotkeys”under special keyboard Keyboard Functions “ in the previous section)	# Signal from modem port # Power button or any key.
STD(”Hibernate”) (Suspend-to-disk)	# Hotkey(see”colored hot keys ”under “Special Keyboard Functions”in the previous section.	# Power button
Soft OFF	# Power button(can be defined as STR or STD) # ”Shut down” through windows Start button	# Power button.

Thermal Power Control

There are three power control methods for controlling the Notebook PC's thermal state. These power control cannot be configured by the user and should be known in case the Notebook PC should enter these states. The following temperatures represent the chassis temperature (not CPU).

- The fan turns ON for active cooling when the temperature reaches the safe upper limit.
- The CPU decreases speed for passive cooling when the temperature exceeds the safe upper limit.
- The system shut down for critical cooling when temperature exceeds the maximum safe upper limit.